

**WORK PLAN ON ENHANCING MITIGATION AMBITION
TECHNICAL EXPERT MEETING ON
ACTION ON NON-CO₂ GREENHOUSE GASES
22 October 2014, 10 am – 6 pm**

Kenya intervention at the ADP Expert meeting

- Kenya appreciates opportunity to participate in this forum
- Hopes this forum will serve to increase the global ambition of scaling up adaptation and mitigation to climate change for a safer common future.
- Previous speakers' presentations & interventions are noted with appreciation.

Kenya recognizes and appreciates the facts that:

- GHG emissions pose a threat globally and cause air and environmental pollution
- There are serious impacts posed by non-carbon dioxide greenhouse gases including Nitrous Oxide and Methane
- Gaseous pollutants have an effect on the health of its people, agriculture, ecosystems, the climate system and the economy of the country
- Nitrous Oxide (and methane) gases have a high potential to cause global warming and need to be handled cautiously
- Nitrous oxide is used in industry and in medical practice among others
- Kenya is increasingly recognizing the central role Cities and urban systems are playing, and will play in future with respect to emission of greenhouse gasses and related pollutants including nitrous oxide
- Kenya is among the most vulnerable and worst affected by adverse impact of climate change; that continues to undermine national efforts towards poverty eradication and attainment of sustainable development. (*True for other developing countries*)

National efforts

- Kenya's Constitution provides for the right to a clean and healthy environment
- Kenya has joined hands with the international community in efforts towards delivering as per its constitution; and to effectively address climate change

The country's **voluntary domestic actions** in response to climate change have included among others:

- Development of a National Climate Change Response Strategy and Action Plan to address economy-wide adaptation and mitigation
- A national climate change framework policy and legislation - are now in their final stages of development
- Chosen a low carbon climate resilient development pathway; to undertake voluntary mitigation actions that will contribute to the *global aggregate* reduction of greenhouse gases
- Action and efforts by its farming community, private sector and with support of development partners towards Agricultural and forestry related Carbon sequestration activities that have already generated a significant reduction of greenhouse gases as co-benefits in their adaptation to the changing climate
- Supported development of CDM projects and emission reduction activities in the country such as electricity generation from geothermal and wind; national efforts to

replace Kerosene lamps with solar lamps; off grid solar programmes; cogeneration of electricity from industrial waste

- Developed and submitted the first NAMA proposal on accelerated geothermal power development to the UNFCCC NAMA Registry
- There are plans to explore and package NAMAs in Agriculture, Livestock, Waste, and transport sectors among others
- Developed ambient air quality regulations and standards;

(with recognition that ambient air pollution sources are varied, and range from those generated from biomass burning, vehicle emissions, emission from Industries and even domestic sources and appliances including their disposal and may contains a variety of agents including black carbon, particulate matter, methane, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, Nitrous Oxide and related gases, non-methane volatile compounds, and volatile organic compounds, chloro-flouro-carbons, dust particles, and many other elements).

Kenya is a member of the Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC) initiative that is consolidating efforts to reduce short-lived climate pollutants.

Challenges faced by Kenya *(and developing countries)* include:

- Achieving a Nationwide awareness on effective response to climate change
- Low carbon technology development and transfer
- Capacity to invest in costly interventions such as implementation of NAMAs
- Capacity to incubate and upscale climate technology and good practices
- Capacity to undertake MRV of actions to reduce emission from non-CO₂
- Formulation and implementation of Policies

Recommendations

- Global reduction of non-CO₂ emissions should be given special attention
- Strong engagement of cities in GHG emission reduction especially through sustainable waste management
- Catalysing implementation and upscaling of on-going mitigation and adaptation actions is imperative and urgent
- Need for renewed international commitment and strengthened global partnerships in addressing reduction of GHG emissions
- Support to climate change response actions in developing countries including MRV of actions to reduce emission from non-CO₂ GHG
- Support for national efforts towards increased knowledge and awareness through information management platforms with all stakeholders nationally and internationally with a view to upscaling success in addressing the reduction of greenhouse gasses including non-CO₂ and other pollutants
- Creation of synergies between successful processes for cost effectiveness and efficient resources utilization
- Need for collective efforts by Governments and multi-stakeholders to implement above recommendations